DOROGOVOY, A.I., pochvoved, kandidat sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk;
MOISEYCHENKOV, G.I., inzhener-gidrotekhnik; SHTOL'TS, S.K., lesovod;
MALYSHEV, A.M., agronom, kandidat sel'skokhozyastvennykh nauk;
KAZACHENKO, B.V., agronom [deceased]; RADZHUVEYT, A.P., krayeved;
PONOMAREVA, A.A., entomolog; ANUFRIYEV, P., redaktor; BANNIKOV, P.,
redaktor; GORENSHTEYN, G., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Nature in Penza Province] Priroda Penzenskoi oblasti. Penza,
Penzenskoe kn-vo, 1955. 458 p. (MLRA 9:6)
(Penza Province--Natural history)

MALYSHEV, A.I.

Nonaqueous titration of some carboxylic acids. Zav.lab. 28 no.8: 927-928 '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut poluproduktov i krasiteley.
(Acids, Organic) (Potentiometric analysis)

Polarographic analysis of...

The Hungarian 7-77-4, the Czech Lp-55A, and the Soviet [illegible]-312 (EP-312) polarograph models were used. The relative error in the analysis of scrubber solutions did not exceed 10%. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 14 references: 9 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: P. I. Elving et al., J. Am. Chem. Soc., 71, 3916 (1949); Anal. Chem., 25, no. 7, 1082 (1953); A. M. Schwartz, I. Jonson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 53, 1066 (1931); I. C. Morath, I. T. Woods, Anal. Chem., 30, no. 8, 1437 (1958).

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh poluproduktov i krasiteley (Scientific Research Institute of Organic Semifinished Products and Dyes)

S/032/62/028/004/004/026
B101/B113

AUTHOR: Malyshev, A. I.

TITLE: Polarographic analysis of oxidation products of ortho-xylene

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 28, no. 4, 1962, 417-420

TEXT: The author developed a polarographic analysis of maleic acid, formaldehyde, and o-toluyl aldehyde in the presence of phthalic acid in scrubber solutions of the catalytic oxidation of o-xylene. The calibration curve for maleic acid was plotted in the presence of 0.1 N HCl, 2.5 g/liter of phthalic acid, and 0.5 g/liter of benzaldehyde for concentrations of 40-120 mg/liter; $E_{1/2}$ = -0.8 v referred to Hg anode, sensitivity $S = 8 \cdot 10^{-8}$ a/mm. The calibration curve for the aldehydes was plotted in the presence of 0.25 N LiOH, 0.2 g/liter of phthalic acid, and 1.22 g/liter of maleic acid, with pH = 12 for concentrations of 10-40 mg/liter; $(E_{1/2})_1$ = -1.3 v, $(E_{1/2})_2$ = -1.5 v referred to Hg anode; $S = 4 \cdot 10^{-8}$ a/mm. The first wave refers to o-toluyl aldehyde, the second one to formaldehyde.

Card 1/2

Potentiometric Titration of Benzoquinone in a Maleic Acid Solution 75-13-3-25/27

ASSOCIATION: Nauchno - issledovatel'skiy institut organicheskikh polu-produktov i krasiteley im. K. Ye. Voroshilova, Moskva (Moscow, Scientific Research Institute for Organic Intermediate Products and Dyes imeni K. Ye. Voroshilov)

SUBMITTED: April 9, 1957

1. Benzoquinone---Determination 2. Maleic acid---Chemical analysis

Card 3/3

Potentiometric Titration of Benzoquinone in a Maleic Acid Solution

75-13-3-25/27

an acid solution under formation of free iodine and hydroquinone. The liberated iodine was potentiometrically titrated with thiosulfate, a distinctly marked potential drop occurring on this occasion. The results show a good agreement. The whole determination only lasts several minutes. As a compensation scheme in the potentiometric titration possesses a higher reliability (Reference 4), a potentiometer of type LP-5 was used. The redox potential was measured by a platinum electrode with reference to a saturated calomel electrode. At a content of benzoquinone in the order of magnitude of 0,0005 mol the error of this determination does not exceed 3% (relatively). The determinations were performed at 20-50°C. 1 ml of a 0,1n thiosulfate solution corresponds to 0,0054 g benzoquinone. Formaldehyde exerts no influence upon the determination of benzoquinone. A direct potentiometric titration of benzoquinone with thiosulfate is not to be recommended in the case under review.

There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 8 references, 6 of which are Soviet.

Card 2/3

AUTHORS: Malyshev, A. I., Ioffe, I. I. 75-13-3-25/27

TITLE: Potentiometric Titration of Benzoquinone in a Maleic Acid Solution
(Potentsiometricheskoye titrovaniye benzokhinona v rastvore maleinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal analiticheskoy khimii, 1958, Vol 13, Nr 3, pp 374-375 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In the catalytic oxidation of benzene with vanadium catalysts benzoquinone (Reference 1), the quantitative determination of which is of interest for the control of the production of maleic acid, also forms beside maleic acid, the chief product of the reaction. Rzymkowski (Rzhimkovskiy) (Reference 2) had worked out a method for the determination of benzoquinone by which the authors of the present paper, however, did not obtain any positive results. For the potentiometric titration of the dark-colored solutions forming in the oxidation the authors employed the usual iodimetric method for the determination of benzoquinone (Reference 3). Benzoquinone reacts with potassium iodide in

Card 1/3

11(0) SOV/93-58-10-5/19

AUTHOR: Okhrimenko, N. M., Malyshev, A.I., and Kravchenko, N.S.

TITLE: The Experience in Using Cellophane as a Prevention Against the Absorption of Drilling Fluids (Opyt primeneniya tsellofana pri bor'be s pogloshcheniyami)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanoye khozyaystvo, 1958, Nr 10, pp 23-25 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Laboratory and industrial tests have determined that cellophane is a good drilling fluid thickener and can prevent the escape of fluid during turbine drilling. The tests have shown that the channels of the turbodrill's turbine remain free of clogs when the cellophane concentration of the drilling fluid amounts to 3 weight-percent of the fluid volume and the size of the cellophane particles range from 0.5 to 12 mm (Table 1). The tests have also disclosed that the cellophane particles do not drop out when the minimum fluid viscosity as determined by the SPV-5 method is 22-25 seconds and the static shear stress in 1 and 10 minutes is 38 and 43 mg/sq cm, respectively. The industrial tests were carried out in the Mukhanovo rayon of the Kuybyshev oblast' where it costs 30,000 - 150,000 rubles per well to prevent drilling fluid escape (Table 2). The authors conclude that cellophane can be obtained as waste products from the food industry or from the cellophane producing combine.

Card 1/1

MALYSHEV, A. I.

USSR/ Chemistry - Hydrogenation

Card 1/1 Pub. 40 - 9/25

Authors : Kazanskiy, B. A.; Lukina, M. Yu.; Malyshev, A. I.; Aleksanyan, V. T.; and Sterin, Kh. Ye.

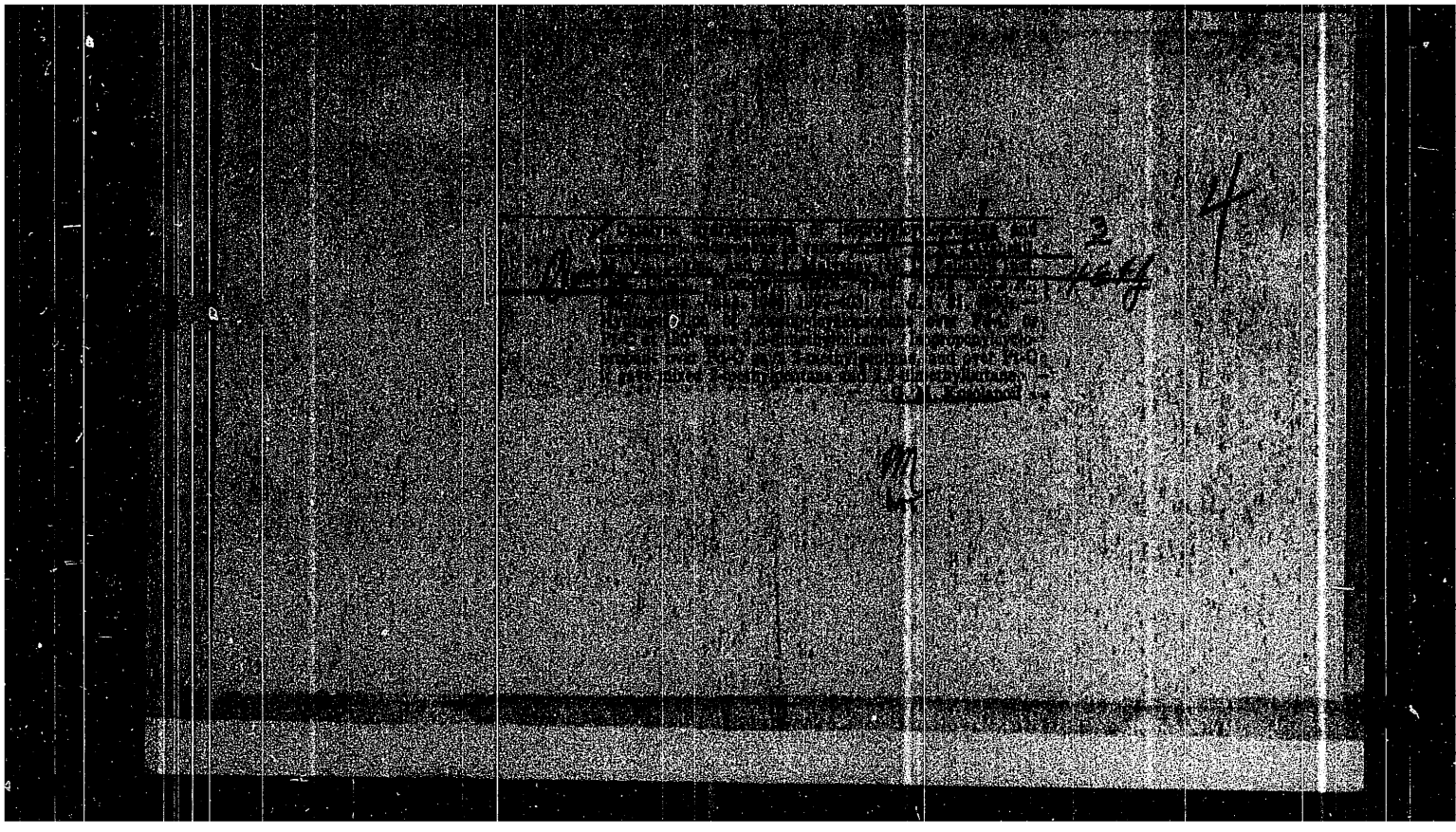
Title : Hydrogenation of isopropenylcyclopropane in the presence of Pd black

Periodical : Izv. AN SSSR. Otd. khim. nauk 1, 36-42, Jan 1956

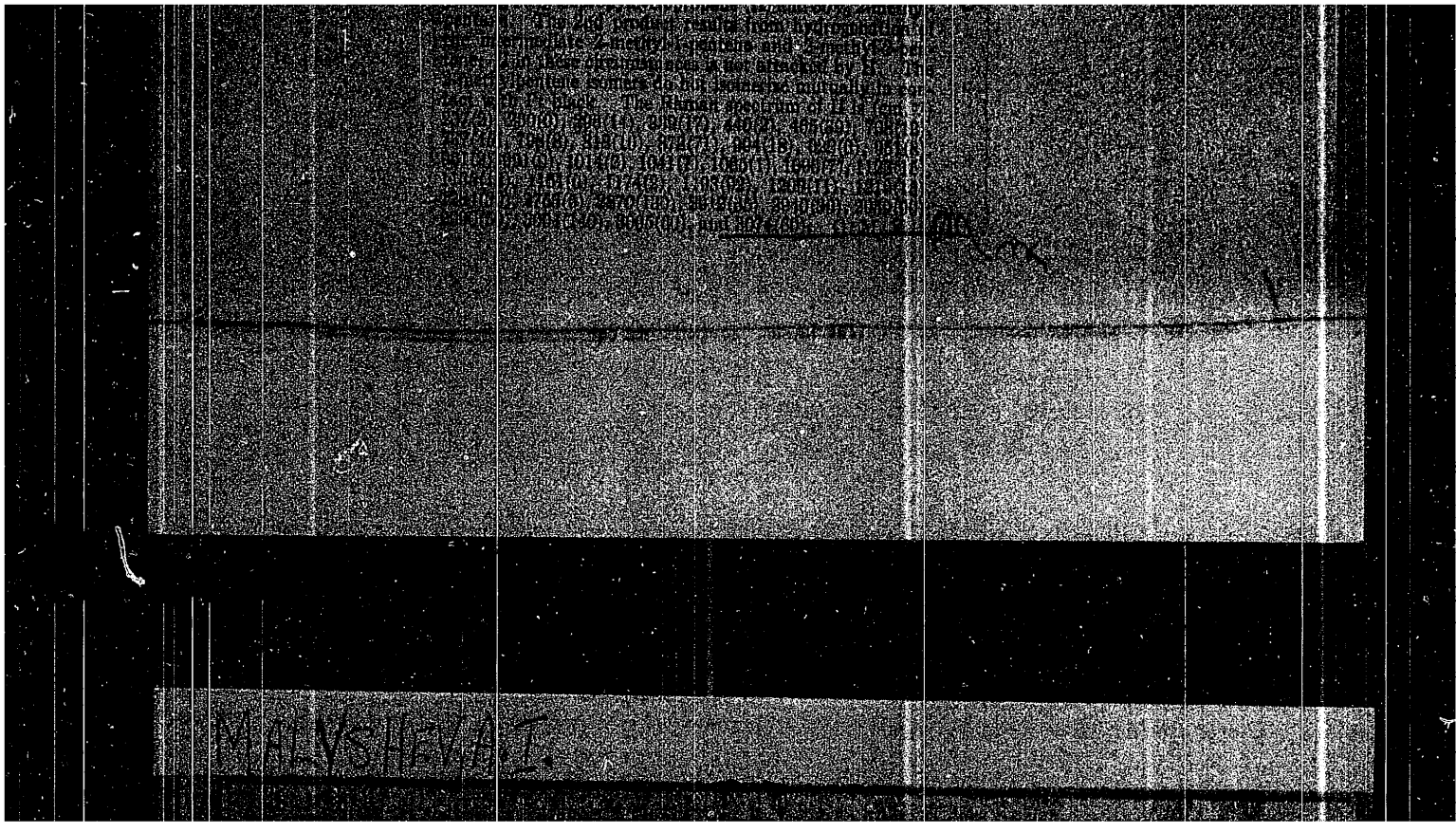
Abstract : Experiments showed that the hydrogenation of isopropenylcyclopropane in an alcohol solution in the presence of Pd-black at room temperature and atmospheric pressure results in the addition of two hydrogen molecules to the propane and the formation of 2-methylpentane. It was found that the hydrogenation is followed by intermediate formation of 2-methylpenene-1 and 2-methylpentene-2. Isomerization of 2-methylpenetene-2 into 2-methylpentene-1 and vica versa was observed under conditions identical to those of hydrogenation. Continuous agitation with reduced Pd-black produced no effect on the isopropenylcyclopropane. Ten references: 5 Russ and USSR, 4 USA and 1 Germ. (1912-1954). Tables; graphs.

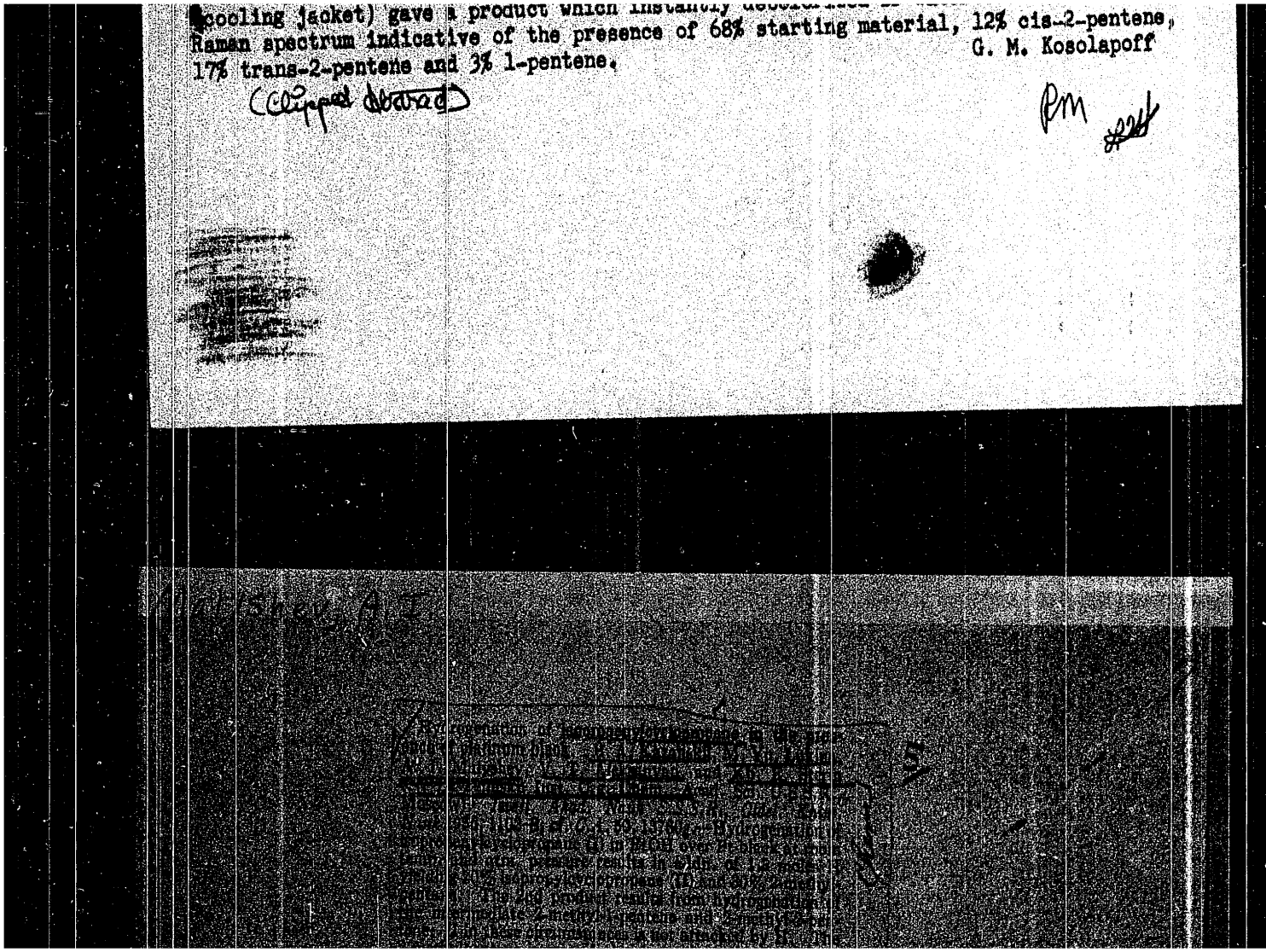
Institution : Acad. of Sc., USSR, Inst. of Organ. Chem. im. N. D. Zelinskiy

Submitted : February 15, 1955



APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900007-6





cooling jacket) gave a product which instantly decolorized [illegible]
Raman spectrum indicative of the presence of 68% starting material, 12% cis-2-pentene,
17% trans-2-pentene and 3% 1-pentene.
G. M. Kosolapoff

(Clipped Abstract)

PM #26

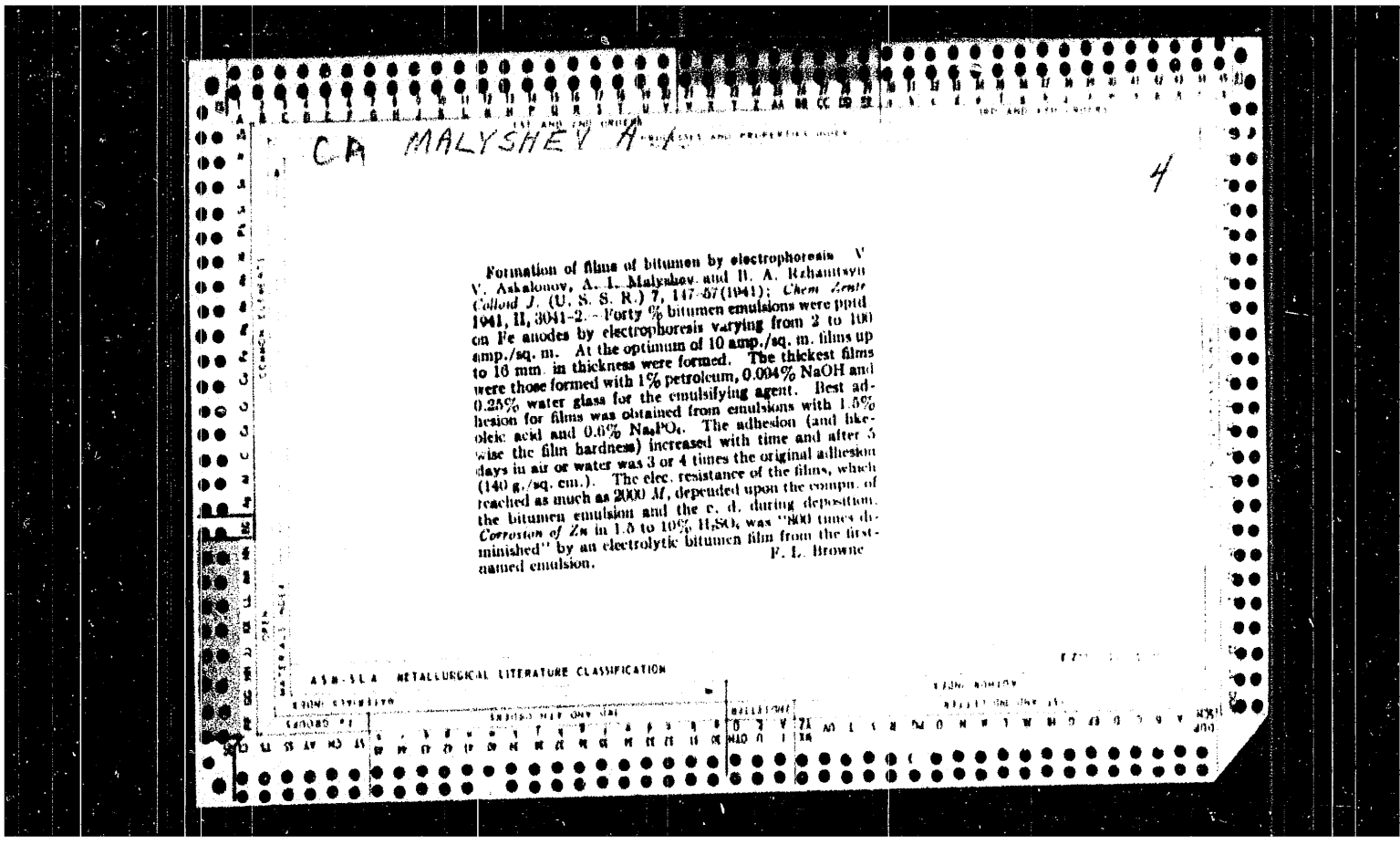
MALYSHEV, A. I.

MALYSHEV, A. I.: "The synthesis and conversion of cyclopropane hydrocarbons". Moscow, 1955. Acad Sci USSR, Inst of Organic Chemistry imeni N. D. Zelinskiy. (Dissertation for the Degree of Candidate of Chemical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 40, 1 Oct 55

MESSEL, Yu.A.; DENISOVA, A.T.; MALYSHEV, A.I.

Lead storage battery. Patent U.S.S.R. 77,300, Dec. 31, 1949.
(CA 47 no.19:9827 '53)



CA MALYSHEV A

4

Formation of films of bitumen by electrophoresis V V. Askalonov, A. I. Malyshev, and B. A. Rzhanitsyn *Colloid J.* (U. S. S. R.) 7, 147-57(1941); *Chem. Zentr.* 1941, II, 3041-2.—Forty % bitumen emulsions were pptd on Fe anodes by electrophoresis varying from 2 to 100 amp./sq. m. At the optimum of 10 amp./sq. m. films up to 16 mm. in thickness were formed. The thickest films were those formed with 1% petroleum, 0.004% NaOH and 0.25% water glass for the emulsifying agent. Best adhesion for films was obtained from emulsions with 1.5% oleic acid and 0.6% Na_3PO_4. The adhesion (and likewise the film hardness) increased with time and after 5 days in air or water was 3 or 4 times the original adhesion (140 g./sq. cm.). The elec. resistance of the films, which reached as much as 2000 *M*, depended upon the compn. of the bitumen emulsion and the c. d. during deposition. *Corrosion of Zn* in 1.5 to 10% H_2SO_4 was "800 times diminished" by an electrolytic bitumen film from the first-named emulsion.

F. L. Browne

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

ABRAMOV, Konstantin Konstantinovich; BUKHGEYM, Lev Ernestovich; MALYSHEV, Aleksandr Ivanovich; SHMIDT, Viktor Isaakovich; SHUMILIN, Nikolay Pavlovich; MEL'NIKOV, P.V., otv. red.; KOMAROVA, Ye.V., red.

[Special measurements in wire communication] Spetsial'nye izmereniia v provodnoi sviazi. [By] K.K.Abramov i dr. Moskva, Sviaz', 1965. 231 p. (MIRA 18:5)

MALYSHEV, A.I.; NIKOLAYEV, G.N.; SHUVALOV, Yu.A.; SAMOKHOTSKIY, A.I., red.; VOLKOVA, N.A., red.; VORONINA, R.K., tekhn. red.

[Technology of metals and building materials] Tekhnologiia metallov i konstruktsionnye materialy. Moskva, Vysshaia shkola, 1963. 429 p. (MIRA 16:7)
(Metalwork) (Building materials)

BRYUKHANOV, Andrey Nikolayevich; LAKHTIN, Yuriy Mikhaylovich; MALYSHEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEV, Grigoriy Nikolayevich; SHUVALOV, Yuliy Avraamovich; RYBIN, V.V., inzh., retsenzent; GLIKIN, N.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., red. izd-va; MODEL', B.I., tekhn. red.

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. Izd.2.,perer. i dop. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1959. 599 p. (MIRA 14:7)

(Metallurgy)

SAMOKHOTSKIY, Aleksey Ivanovich; KUNYAVSKIY, Mikhail Naumovich [deceased]; RYBIN, V.V., inzh., red.; MALYSHEV, A.I., inzh., retsenzent; RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., inzh., red.; MODEL', B.I., tekhn.red.

[Laboratory research on metals] Laboratornye raboty po metallovedeniiu. Pod red. V.V.Rybina. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostr.lit-ry, 1959. 275 p. (MIRA 12:10)
(Metals--Testing) (Metallography)

MALYSHEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich; NIKOLAYEV, Grigoriy Nikolayevich; SHUVALOV, Yuliy Avramovich; ANDRIANOV, I.I., inzhener, retsenzent; KUNYAVSKIY, M.N., kandidat tekhnicheskiy nauk, redaktor [deceased]; RZHAVINSKIY, V.V., inzhener, redaktor; SHEMSHURINA, Ye.A., redaktor izdatel'stva; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor; UVAROVA, A.F., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1957. 371 p. (MLRA 10:11)
(Metals) (Metalwork)
(Metallurgy)

MALYSHEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

401

Malyshev, Anatoliy Ivanovich, Rakovskiy, Valentin Sergeyevich, Telis, Mikhail Yakovlevich and Khimushin, Fedor Fedorovich

Tekhnologiya metalov i aviatsionnyye materialy (Technology of Metals and Aircraft Materials) Moscow, Oborongiz, 1957. 358 p. 11,000 copies printed.

Ed.: Samokhotskiy, A. I., Engineer; Ed. of Publishing House: Loseva, G.F.; Tech. Ed.: Zudakin, I.M.; Managing Ed. (Oborongiz): Sokolov, A. I.

PURPOSE: This is a textbook for aircraft-manufacture tekhnikums offering the course "Technology of Metals and Aircraft Materials".

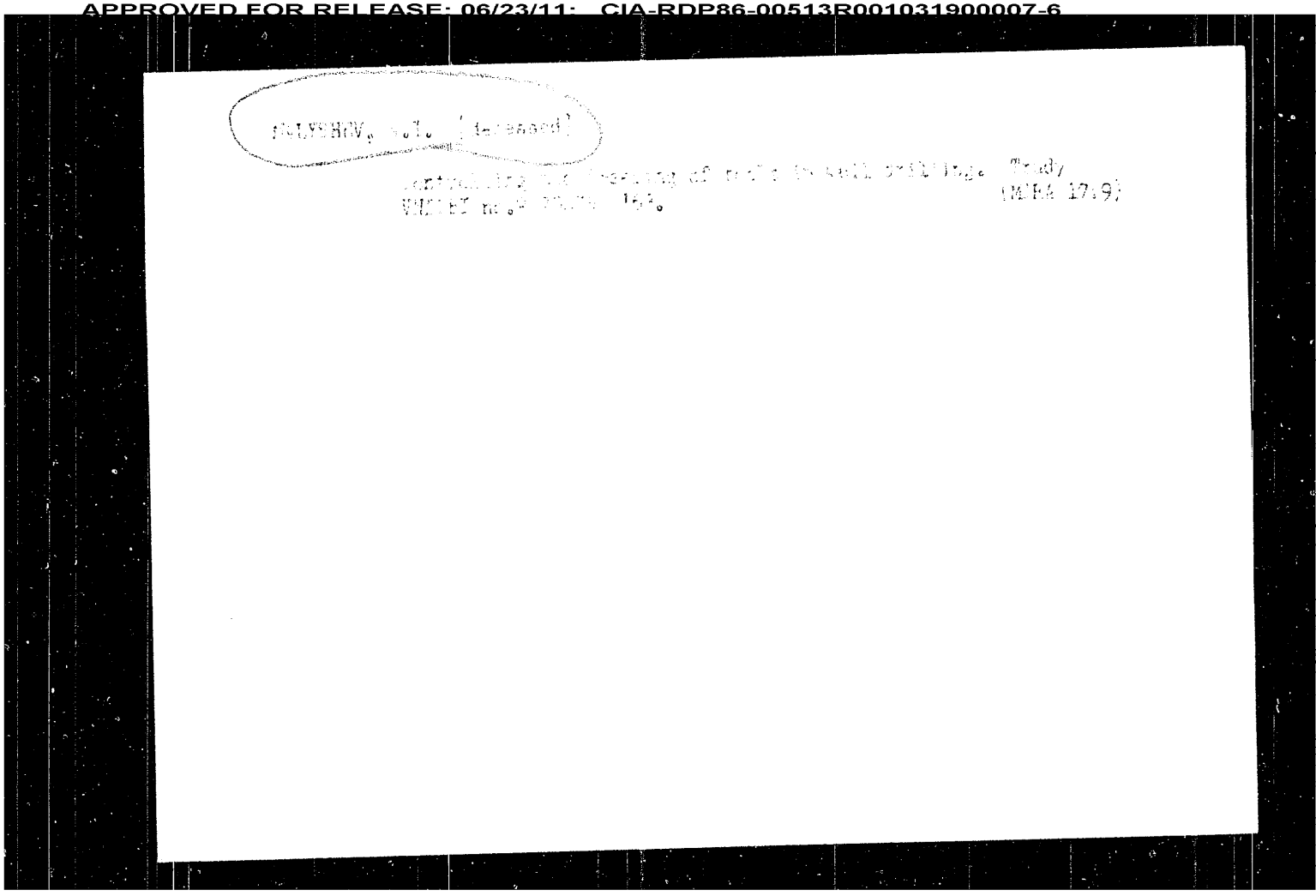
COVERAGE: The book deals with the following subjects; ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, metallography and heat treatment of metals, aircraft materials, casting, plastic deformation of metals, welding, soldering, and cutting. There are 12 Soviet references.

Card 1/ 18

BRYUKHANOV, A.N.; LAKHTIN, Yu.M.; MALYSHEV, A.I.; NIKOLAYEV, G.N.; SHUVALOV, Yu.A.; SHISHKOV, P.P., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; ARSHINOV, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; LOSEV, I.S., inzh., retsenzent; YEGORNOV, A.N., prof., red.; VYDRIN, P.G., inzh., red.; SOKOLOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Technology of metals] Tekhnologiia metallov. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo mashinostroit.lit-ry, 1954. 624 p.
(MIRA 13:12)

(Metals) (Metalwork)



MALYSHEV, Anatoliy Ivanovich.; YABLOKOV, V.I, redaktor; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekhnicheskiy redaktor.

[Cost of haulage of building materials by means of automotive transport] Sebestoimost' perevozok stroitel'nykh gruzov avtomobil'nym transportom. Moskva, Nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo avtotransp. lit-ry, 1957. 26 p. (MLRA 10:6)
(Transportation, Automotive)

S/194/62/000/002/065/096
D290/D301

9.1400

AUTHOR: Halyshev, A. I.

TITLE: The single-wire waveguide - a new communications system

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Avtomatika i radioelektronika, no. 2, 23, abstract 2Zh157 (Sb. tr. Nauchno-tekhn. o-vo radiotekhn. i elektrosvyazi im. A. S. Popova, 1960, no. 1, 184-196)

TEXT: The author studied the factors affecting the propagation of surface electromagnetic waves along single wires that might be used as wide-band waveguides over long distances. In particular, he considered the effect of the insulation and external dielectric covering of underground cables that might be used for this purpose. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

BURLAKOV, B.S., inzh.; GEYMAN, D.Ya., inzh.; GRZHIBOVSKIY, V.V., inzh.; GUSEV, Yu.S., inzh.; YEFREMOV, V.Ye., inzh.; ZHURAVSKAYA, G.Ya., inzh.; KAGAN, V.G., inzh.; MALYSHEV, A.I., inzh.; PODREZOV, V.M., inzh.; SAPIRSHTEYN, V.E., inzh.; SHKARIN, Yu.P., inzh.; IGLITSYN, I.L., red.; LARIONOV, G.Ye., tekhn.red.

[Adjustment of high-frequency communication and remote control channels utilizing electric power transmission lines] Naladka vysokochastotnykh kanalov sviazi i telemekhaniki po provodam linii elektroperedachi. Moskva, Gos.energ.izd-vo, 1958. 236 p.
(MIRA 13:10)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Ministerstvo elektrostantsii. Tekhnicheskoye upravleniye.
(Remote control) (Telecommunication)

MALYSHEV, A., inzh.

Hydraulic gobbing. Sov.shakht. 11 no.1:31-32 Ja '62. (MIRA 14:12)

(Hydraulic mining)

DOBROVOL'SKIY, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYSHEV, A.G., inzh.;
YAKOVLEVA, L.A., red.

[Practice of filling a mined area in steep coal seams and the outlook for using it in the Donets Basin]Opyt zakladki vyrabotannogo prostranstva na krutykh plastakh uglia i perspektivy ee primeneniia v Donbasse, doklad na nauchno-tekhnicheskoi konferentsii v gorode Gorlovka. Moskva, In-t gornogo dela, 1962. 27 p.
(MIRA 15:12)

(Mine filling)

MALYSHEV, A.G.

Concerning M.A. Abdukabirova's article "Thorium in certain granitoids of the Kalba Range and Altai Mountains." Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser. geol. no.3:101 '59. (MIRA 13:12)
(Kalba Range--Thorium) (Altai Mountains--Thorium)
(Abdulkabirova, M.A.)

VOL'KENAU, A. V., DOBROVOL'SKIY, V. V., MALYSHEV, A. G., MIN. ENG.

Kuznetsk Basin - Coal Mines and Mining

Mining thick, steeply inclined seams in the Kuznetsk Basin by the method of sloping layers with hydraulic filling up. Ugol' 27 No. 7, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952 ~~1953~~ Uncl.

MALKOV, A. G.

Technology

(Results of using hydraylic backfill in the Molotov [illegible] of the Kuznetsk basin). Moskva, Ugletekhizdat, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

MALYSHEV, A.F.

Improved performance of the snow remover. Put' i put. khoz. 9 no.12:12 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Starshiy dorozhnyy master stantsii Moskva-Rizhskaya.

L 23431-66
ACC NR: AP6012831

is produced by protons. The flux of protons with energies greater than 30 Mev has increased since 1958. A third narrow region was detected between the inner and outer radiation belts in which electrons with energies of 0.1—1.5 Mev were recorded. Below the lower boundary of the inner belt, stable streams of soft corpuscules, i.e., electrons with energies between 50 and 100 kev, were detected. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 7 figures. [JR]

SUB CODE: 04/ SUBM DATE: 19Apr65/ ORIG REF: 003/ OTH REF: 008/ ATD PRESS: 4235

Card 2/2

L 23431-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) TT/GW

ACC NR: AP6012831 SOURCE CODE: UR/0293/66/004/002/0257/0267

44
B

AUTHOR: Kirdina, G. A.; Kulagin, Yu. M.; Malyshev, A. B.; Nazarova, M. N.; Svidskiy, P. M.; Yudkevich, I. S.

ORG: none

TITLE: Study of the emission intensity in the Earth's radiation belts by the Cosmos-17 satellite

SOURCE: Kosmicheskiye issledovaniya, v. 4, no. 2, 1966, 257-267

TOPIC TAGS: cosmic radiation, radiation belt, corpuscular radiation, radiation intensity measurement, spaceborne measurement/Cosmos-17

ABSTRACT: Four independently operating Geiger and scintillation counters were used on Cosmos-17 to record charged-particle fluxes in the Earth's radiation belts at altitudes of 260—780 km from 22 to 30 May 1963. The counters differed only in their shielding and radiation detectors. Simultaneous measurements of the counting rates made it possible not only to determine the level of the fluxes but also to reach certain conclusions on the composition of the trapped radiation and to establish the hardness of the energy spectrum of the penetrating particles. Based on the composition of particles penetrating a shielding of 1 g/cm^2, it was found that the inner radiation belt can be divided into two regions. At L = 1.15—1.6, the main portion of the fluxes is produced by electrons from nuclear explosions, at L = 1.6—2.5, it

2

Card 1/2 UDC: 537.591

L 3095-66
ACCESSION NR: AT5023620 0

energy of $E_p \geq 30$ Mev since 1958 is explained by the lowering of the solar activity in the 11-year solar cycle. During magnetically quiet days the maximum of intensity in the outer belt was recorded at L = 4.7—4.8; during increased magnetic activity the maximum was transposed toward lower valued of L. In the inter-belt space a narrow zone was discovered in which electrons with energy $0.1 \leq 1.5$ mev were recorded. Here, the radiation intensity and the maximum location are related directly to the magnetic activity. Stable corpuscular streams, apparently of electrons with energies of 50-100 kev, were registered below the inner belt. Their global distribution indicates that the corpuscles are trapped by the earth's geomagnetic forces. These streams reach a magnitude of 10^5—10^6 $cm^{-2} \cdot sec^{-1}$. /047

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Sep65	ENCL: 00	SUB CODE: ES, SV
NO REF SOV: 000	OTHER: 000	ATD PRESS: 4106

Card 2/2

L 3095-66 FSS-2/EWT(1)/EWT(m)/FS(v)-3/FCC/EWA(d)/EWA(h) TT/GS/GW
ACCESSION NR: AT5023620 UR/0000/65/000/000/0464/0465

12
AUTHORS: Kidrina, G. A.; Kulagin, Yu. M.; Malyshev, A. B.; Nazarova, M. N.; Svidskiy, P. M.; Yudkevich, I. S. B+1

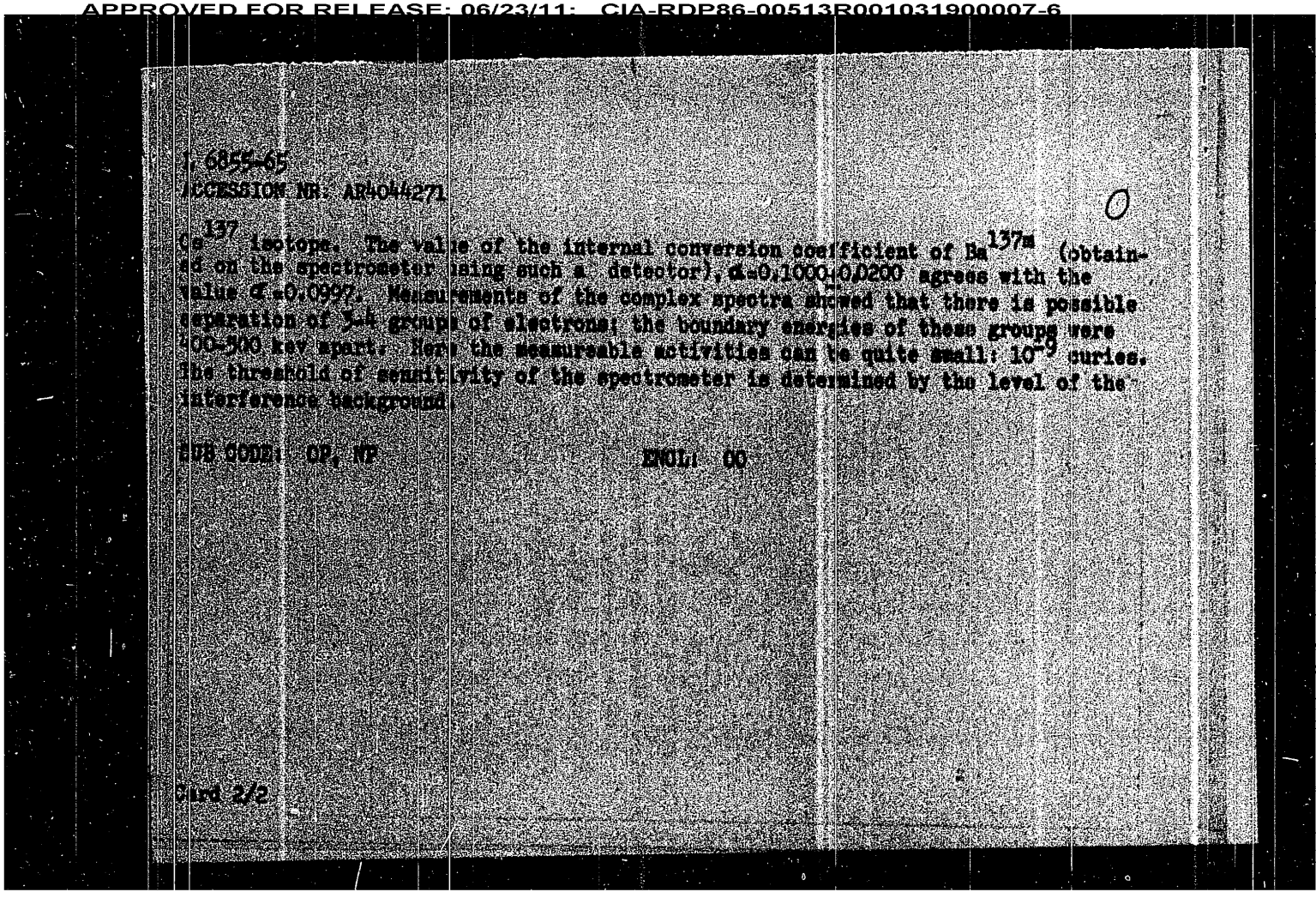
TITLE: Investigation of the radiation intensity in Van Allen belts by the Kosmos-17 satellite 12

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznaya konferentsiya po fizike kosmicheskogo prostranstva. Moscow, 1965. Issledovaniya kosmicheskogo prostranstva (Space research); trudy konferentsii. Moscow, Izd-vo Nauka, 1965, 464-465

TOPIC TAGS: satellite, satellite data analysis, radiation intensity, Van Allen belt, charged particle, Geiger counter, scintillator, nuclear explosion, electron, proton, solar cycle, solar activity, magnetic activity, geomagnetism 19

ABSTRACT: Data on the streams of charged particles registered by Geiger counters and scintillators at the elevation of 260-780 km for May 22-30, 1963 are presented. Results obtained with Geiger counters in the inner Van Allen belt are plotted in B, L-coordinates. Simultaneous determinations obtained with scintillators and with variously screened Geiger counters showed that in the interval of $1.15 \leq L \leq 1.6$ the major part of the registered intensity was related to the electrons from the high-altitude nuclear explosion of July 9, 1962. The 1-order increase of protons with

Card 1/2



T 6855-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4044271

Ce^{137} isotope. The value of the internal conversion coefficient of Ba^{137m} (obtained on the spectrometer using such a detector), $\alpha = 0.1000 \pm 0.0200$ agrees with the value $\alpha = 0.0997$. Measurements of the complex spectra showed that there is possible separation of 3-4 groups of electrons; the boundary energies of these groups were 400-500 kev apart. Here the measureable activities can be quite small: 10^{-9} curies. The threshold of sensitivity of the spectrometer is determined by the level of the interference background.

SUB CODE: OP, NP ENCL: 00

Card 2/2

L 6855-65 EWT(m)/EWP(j) DIAAP/RAEM(c)/AFWL/SSD/AFMDC/ESD(gs)/ESD(t) RM

ACCESSION NR: AR4044271 S/0272/64/000/006/0164/0164

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Metrologiya i izmeritel'naya tekhnika. Otdel'ny*y vy*pusk, Abs. 6.32.1161 48

AUTHOR: Maly*shev, A. B.; Pereyaslova, N. K

TITLE: The use of a plastic scintillator in β-spectrometry 19

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Stsintillyatory* i stsintillyats. materialy*. Khar'kov, Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1963, 212-216

TOPIC TAGS: scintillator, plastic scintillator, beta particle, beta detector, beta spectrum, electron, spectrometer, spectrometry, beta spectrometer, beta spectrometry

TRANSLATION: Describes the design of a 4πβ-particle detector using scintillation plastic manufactured at the Institute of Applied Geophysics of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR. The selected design assures almost 100% registration of electrons with energy resolution of 17% on the line of conversion electrons of the

Card 1/2

Experiments with ginseng culture in the [illegible]
Trudy Bot.inst.Ser.6 no.7:331-332 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Teberdinskiy zapovednik.
(Teberda Preserve--Ginseing)

the subalpine zone (2400 m). The formation of ears and flower-buds is in some species shortened to 36 days and thus is 2-3,5 fold faster than at 1330-1950 m (table 1). The period of vegetation is shortened by 1 month and more. In the Alpine zone the acceleration is somewhat less. The transplantation into a new zone changed the course of metabolism and thereby also the rhythm of development. Brought higher up, the plants shortened their period of vegetation and inversely (table 2). There are 2 tables and 7 references, all of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Teberdinskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik (Teberda State National Forest)

PRESENTED: October 21, 1957, by A. L. Kursanov, Member, Academy of the Sciences

SUBMITTED: July 31, 1957

Kavkaz belongs to the humid mountainous regions. Also when the corrections due to the clouds are taken into account it is to be assumed that the photosynthesis and the development of the plants are to a considerably higher degree determined by the temperature of the plant tissues (ref 4). The soil at an altitude of 2400-2700 m is heated up to 60°C. Therefore it is easy to understand that the Alpine plants, in spite of a lower air temperature, accelerate their development with increasing altitude and shorten their cycle of life. The latter corresponds to a biological necessity under the conditions of a short period of vegetation. It is known that the physiological radiation (assimilable by the plastids) which amounts to half the total radiation is important for the plants. Its intensity which determines the course of photosynthesis is increased by illumination rich in blue-violet rays (ref 5). The ultraviolet radiation at 2700 m (as compared to 1300 m) increases by 20 %. The highest acceleration of development is obserbed in the upper part of

connection with the adaption reaction of the plants. The beginning of the vegetation is retarded by the delayed melting of snow in high altitudes. Therefore most of the Alpine plants develop under the conditions of the long day. The first half of the period of vegetation (until the formation of ears or flower-buds) is spent at 2000 m under a stronger insolation (radiation 5-12% more) than at 1300 m. The sum of daily heat of the sun's energy is here increased by 15-20 %. The thinner air increases these values still more. The light intensity is most important for the plants during the formation of the genital cells. This period is more favorable for Alpine plants (2000-2700 m) than for those at 1300 m altitude. A wide open horizon also increases the duration of illumination in high mountains. Altogether the difference of solar energy is supposed to amount up to 50 % in favor of the altitudes of from 2400 to 2700 m as compared to the zones at 1300 m. Naturally the clouds also play an important part. The western

AUTHOR: Malyshev, A. A. 20-119-1-49/52

TITLE: The Development Rhythm of Wildgrowing Plants in Connection With the Peculiarities of the Light Conditions Prevailing in Alpine Zones (Ritm razvitiya dikorastushchikh rasteniy v svyazi s osobennostyami svetovogo rezhima v vysokogornykh zonakh)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii Nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 119, Nr 1, pp. 178-181 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Light and temperature most strongly influence the plant development in high mountains. A certain combination of these two factors as well determines the nature and the direction of the metabolism as the development processes depending on it which in the mountains take another course than in valleys. The author observed plants at altitudes of: 1330, 1950, 2400, 2700 and 3000 m. 15 species of polyannual plants were transplanted into cultured soil. Table 2 shows the displacements of rhythm 1 year after transplantation. The individual zones are climatically characterized. The peculiarities of the light conditions are here considered in

Card 1/4

TRUKHAN, I.I.; MALYSHEV, A.A.

Development of industrial primary processing of flax in the White Russian S.S.R. Trudy Geofaka BGU no.1:111-128 '58. (MIRA 12:8)

(White Russia--Flax industry)

MALYSHEV, A.A., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; PATRABOLOVA, I.G., kand.biolog. nauk; UTYAKOV, P.A.; UTYAKOVA, D.P.; INYAKOVA, A.P., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik; VINTER, A.L., vrach; PRONSKAYA, K.I., red.; STEBLYANKO, T.V., tekhn.red.

[Teberda; sketches of the Teberdinskiy Preserve] Teberda; ocherki o Teberdinskom zapovednike. Stavropol', Stavropol'skoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1958. 153 p. (MIRA 12:12)
(Teberdinskiy Preserve)

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15588

locally reproduced developed faster by the third generation. Budding in the local breed took place earlier: at a height of 1330-2000 meters on the fifth day, at 2400 meters on the 14th day and at 2700 meters on the 21st day.

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons, Etc. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15588

On a five year average the potato yield in the tests stayed at the level of 1330 meters at 200 centners per hectare, at 2000 meters 278, at 2400 meters 141, and at 2700 meters 61 centners per ha. The best varieties in the mountains were the polar one (Snezhinka, Imandra, Khibiny-3 and others). In the central mountainous zone of the North East Altay (at 1000 meters) the potato yielded in comparison with the lower zone (500 meters) double the harvest. At a height of 1800 meters and higher in the Western Caucasus no potato degeneration was observed. The tubers cultivated in high mountain patches (1950-2700 meters) yielded more than 13-37% more than the tubers grown at a height of ~ 1330 meters. The accelerated accumulation of the monosaccharides in the mountains increases the frost resistance of the potatoes. Potato phytophthora disease sharply drops with altitude. The potato samples (polar varieties)

Card 2/3

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Potatoes. Vegetables. Melons. etc. M.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 4, 1958, 15588

Author : A.A. Malyshev
Inst :
Title : The Biological Features of Potatoes in Damp, High-Mountainous Conditions.
(Biologicheskiye osobennosti kartofelya v usloviyakh vlazhnykh vysokogoriy).

Orig Pub : Dokl. AN SSSR, 1957, 112, No 2, 344-346

Abstract : The research is reported which was performed on cultivating potatoes in the alpine and mountain tundra zone (up to 1850 meters) of the North East Altai (the Altay preserve) and in the alpine and sublevel zone (up to 3000 meters) of the Western Caucasus (Teberdinskiy preserve). The potato crop was in the Western Caucasus was increased from the lower zone up to height of 2000 meters, and dropped from 2000 to 3000 meters.

Card 1/3

MALYSHEV, A.A.

Development and growth processes observed in plants grown in the Alpine zones of the northern slope of West Caucasus. Dokl.AN SSSR 112 no.1:152-154 Ja '57. (MLRA 10:2)

1. Teberdinskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik. Predstavleno akademikom A.L.Kursanovym.
(Caucasus--Botany--Ecology)

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing Toxins. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53861

grown on the Korean plantations. It is supposed that with the selection of optimum conditions it is feasible to obtain yields under the conditions of Northern Caucasus which would not be smaller than the yields in the native country of ginseng. -- I.V. Grushvitskiy

Card 3/3

the climate and vegetation of the Far Eastern regions in which wild-growing ginseng occurs, and the regions of its cultivation in Korea. The author reaches the conclusion that in Teberda the most favorable conditions for the growth and development of ginseng are on the gentle southern, southeastern and eastern slopes in the beech forests with the closeness of the crowns not exceeding 0.6, and p particularly in the clearings in these forests. The vegetation period of ginseng under these conditions is 180 (to 200) days. This is approximately 30 days longer than near Moscow and 40 days longer than in the Far East. The article cites the data on the measurement of the weight of the roots of the plants of different ages (1-4 years). The individual roots of record weight grown under the conditions of Teberda have greater weight than the average weight of the roots of the ginseng plants of identical age

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Medicinal. Essential Oil-Bearing. Toxins. M

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53861

Author : Malyshev, A.A.

Inst : Teberdinskiy State Preserve

Title : Ginseng Under the Conditions of Teberda

Orig P.b : Tr. Teberdinsk. gos. zapovedn. 1957, 1, 241-247

Abstract : The sowing of the ginseng seeds received from the Korean People's Democratic Republic was carried out under the canopy of the broad-leaved, dark-coniferous-broad-leaved, and dark coniferous types of forest, and on the forest edges at different altitudes above sea level. The article point out the similarity between the above-mentioned formations plus the climatic conditions of the region in the Caucasus where the experiment was conducted and

Card 1/3

Country :
CATEGORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS

ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 1571

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : tion of factors produce many plastic substances which adequately supply the vegetative organs and seed production. Fungus diseases and agricultural pests become less prevalent with increasing altitude. Crops which are more demanding of heat, such as winter and summer wheat, winter barley and sunflowers invariably reduce in grain production with altitude.--G.A.Gorbunova

CARD: 3/3

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS. Introduction and Acclimatization.
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1, 1959, No. 3571

AUTHOR :
INST. :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : yields were higher by 6%, winter rye for green feed by 17%, fodder grains (green roughage) by 45-75% than at the 1300 m level. The yields of turnips and radishes were 1½ times higher, and the rutabaga harvest nearly doubled that from the valley. The summer barley grain yield was 54% and oats 87% higher than from the valley (1550 meters). Intensified photosynthesis rates in the zone containing the optimum combina-

CARD: 2/3

Country : USSR
CATEGORY : CULTIVATED PLANTS. Introduction and Acclimatization. M
ABS. JOUR. : RZBiol., No. 1 1959, No. 1971

AUTHOR : Malyavin, A.A.
INST. : Tebe-Dinskiy State Reserve
TITLE : An Experiment in Transforming Cultivated Plants in the Central and High Mountain Zones on the Northern Caucasus.
ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Teberdinsk. gos. zapovedn., 1957, 1, 141-23

ABSTRACT : It was established that in the high mountain zone the assimilates accumated by the plant principally pass into the production of the vegetative mass and to a lesser extent to processes of generative development. The growth processes in cultivated plants change with altitude. Increased tillering energy was observed in grains, intensified tuber formation in potatoes. On the southern slope at 2000 meters above sea level, two potato

CARD: 1/3

MALYSHEV, A.A.

Growing ginseng in the mountains of the Northern Caucasus. Bot. zhur. 41 no.9:1363-1366 S '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Teberdinskiy gosudarstvennyy zapovednik.
(Caucasus, Northern--Ginseng)

MALYSHEV, A.A.; LEBEDEV, A.A.; OVCHINNIKOV, D.T.

Bark peeling machine for mechanical cleaning of laths and slabs. Rats. i izobr. predl. v stroi. no.71:22-24 '53.
(Bark peeling) (MLRA 9:6)

Malyshev, A.A.

551.586:551.43:581.1

5.3-298

†Malyshev, A. A., **Termoperiodizm i ego znachenie v razvitii rastenii.** [Thermoperiodicity and its significance in plant development.] *Botanicheskii Zhurnal*, Moscow, 37 (2):139–157, 1952. 3 tables, bibliog. DLC—Discusses first the dependence of plant growth on meteorological conditions in mountain regions. Plants respond to weather in a complicated way, a few grow faster in high altitudes, others slower; no general law could be found. Experimental data on the duration of growth for different plants under defined conditions are presented. (the same duration of day but different combinations of day and night temperatures). The bibliography gives a comprehensive cross section of Russian work in this field. *Subject Headings:* 1. Plant ecology 2. Thermoperiodicity 3. Mountain climatology.—*A.A.*

MALYSHEV, A.A.

"The Junction of the Boundaries of Expansion of Tree Species and the Sharp Pheno-Depression in the Basin of the Upper Volga." Dokl. AN SSSR, 66, No.4, 1949.

Mbr., Altay State National Forest.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/23/11: CIA-RDP86-00513R001031900007-6

MALYSHEV, A.A.

"Daily Variations in Temperature as a Factor in the Speed of Development of Plants." Dokl. AN SSSR, 59, No.5, 1948.

Mbr., Altay State National Forest.

MALYSHEV, A.A.

"The Central Belt of the Mountainous Taiga as a Zone of Ecological Optimum for Plant Growth Process in Northeast Altay." Dokl. AN SSSR, 60, No.1, 1948.

Mbr., Altay State National Forest.

MALYSHEV, A. A.

PA5/49T99

USSR/Medicine - Plants May/Jun 48
Medicine - Wheat

"The Introduction of Cultivated Plants Into the High Mountainous Zones of Northern Caucasia and the Northeastern Altay," A. A. Malyshev, Altay State Nat Forest, 12 pp

"Iz v-s Geog Obshch" Vol LXXX, No 3

Reports experiments. Tables show climate of subject regions, and results for barley, wheat, rye, potatoes, turnips, etc. Experience gained will be utilized in other mountainous areas of the Soviet Union.

5/49T99

MALYSHEV, A. A. PA 35/49T60

USSR/Medicine - Plants, Physiology Dec 48
Medicine - Altitude, High

"The Developmental Rhythm of Plants and Experiments in Transplanting Them to Various Mountain Regions," A. A. Malyshev, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXIII, No 6

Introduces three tables to show the catalytic activity of high altitudes on the vegetative cycle of various plants. Submitted by Acad N. A. Maksimov, 6 Nov 48.

[redacted] 35/49T60

MALYSHEV, A.A.

"Crop Plants Under Extreme Conditions of High Altitudes of the North Caucasus and the North-East Altay." Dokl.AN SSSR 53, No.6, 1946.

Mbr., Altay State National Forest.

MALYSHEV, A.A.

"Some Special Features in the Mode of Growth of Crop-Plants Raised in the North Caucasus Highland and in the North-East Altay." Dokl. AN SSSR, 54, No.2, 1946

Mbr., Altay State National Forest.

MALYSHEV, A. A.

PA 43/43T59

USSR/Medicine - Plants Feb 1948
Medicine - Temperature Effects

"Rate of Growth of Cultivated Plants in Mountains in Relation to the Temperature Factor," A. A. Malyshev, 2 pp

"Dok Akad Nauk SSSR, Nova Ser" Vol LIX, No 4

Describes experiments on mountain plants, and observes that in cases where temperature at the highest point exceeded that in lower zones, cultivated plants increased growth rate in flowering stage. Submitted by Academician N. A. Maksimov, 20 Nov 1947.

[redacted] 43T59

increase the braking effect of the YaMZ-238 engine (see figure). A hollow cylinder (4) with a baffle was attached to a section of the exhaust pipe passing under the cab. The baffle is controlled by the pneumatic cylinder piston (3). A similar pneumatic cylinder (1) was mounted on a bracket in the engine block for shutting off fuel pump (6) delivery. The exhaust braking system is activated by opening a valve (2) located in the cab. This brings compressed air up from the receiver (5) simultaneously to both pneumatic cylinders. Pneumatic system activation time, synchronization of exhaust baffle cutoff and fuel delivery shutoff can be controlled by varying the cross section of the passage a. All road tests were carried out on asphalt cement highways. The trucks were tested both with and without loading on level stretches and on 3-6% grades. Three operating conditions were tested for each level and graded run: 1. fuel delivery and exhaust baffle shutoff; 2. delivery shutoff with the exhaust baffle open; 3. exhaust baffle shutoff and minimum fuel delivery. The results show that the use of an exhaust pipe baffle in four-cycle diesel engines increases the efficiency of engine-assisted braking. Orig. art. has: 5 figures, 1 table.

SUB CODE: 13/ SUBM DATE: None/ ORIG REF: 002

L 46124-66
ACC NR: AT6022901 SOURCE CODE: UR/3183/66/000/002/0096/0101

43
B+1

AUTHOR: Sukhorukov, A. R. (Docent); Korotkov, L. I. (Engineer); Gonchar, L. G. (Engineer); Malyshev, A. A. (Engineer)

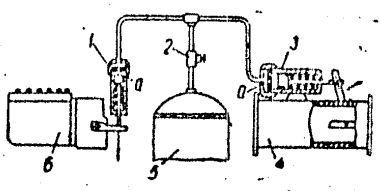
ORG: Kharkov Automobile-Highway Institute (Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut)

TITLE: Experimental study of the efficiency of automotive diesel exhaust-assisted braking 17

SOURCE: Kharkov, Avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut. Avtomobil'nyy transport, no. 2, 1966, 96-101

TOPIC TAGS: ~~automotive industry~~, engine exhaust system, diesel engine, industrial truck, vehicle component / KrAZ-256 truck

ABSTRACT: The authors present some of the results from studies carried out at the Kharkov Automobile-Highway Institute and the Kremenchug Automobile Plant on the efficiency of diesel engine exhaust-assisted braking. KrAZ-256 dump trucks with YaMz-238 four-cycle diesel engines were used throughout the test. The fully equipped truck weighs 1150 kg and has a 10-ton load capacity. An exhaust braking system was produced at the plant to



Card 1/2

MALYSHEV, A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk

Rolling of a wheel with pneumatic tire on deformed soil surface in forming ruts. Trudy MADI no.22:226-237 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Automobiles--Dynamics)

MALYSHEV, A.A.; POROZHNYAKOV, V.S.

Evaluating the smoothness and roughness of pavements. Avt.dor. 20 no.7:26-28 Jl '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Pavements)

MALYSHEV, A. A.

MALYSHEV, A. A.: "Resistance to the movement of a wheel with a pneumatic tire along the surface of the ground". Moscow, 1955. Min Higher Education USSR. Moscow Automobile and Road Inst imeni V. M. Molotov. (Dissertations for the degree of Candidate of Technical Science.)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No. 50 10 December 1955. Moscow.

MALYSHEV, A.A.

Performance of blast furnaces operating with larger diameter tuyeres. Metallurg 9 no.7:8-9 Jl '64. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Kushvinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

MALYSHEV, A.A.

Blast furnace performance with the use of sulfurous mazut. Metallurg 9 no.3:5-7 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Kushvinskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod.

PARNES, Mikhail Grigor'yevich, kand. tekhn. nauk; MALYSHEV, A.A., red.; FOMICHEV, A.G., red. izd-va; BELOGUROVA, I.A., tekhn. red.

[Mechanization and automation of installation and assembly operations in the radio industry] Mekhanizatsiia i avtomatizatsiia montazhno-sborochnykh rabot v radiotekhnicheskom proizvodstve; obzor. Leningrad, Leningr. dom nauchno-tekhn. propagandy, 1963. 64 p. (MIRA 16:11)
(Radio industry) (Automation)

MALYSHEV, A.A.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/4101

Rybinskiy, Oleg Aleksandrovich, and Aleksandr Aleksandrovich Malyshev

Postoyannyye neprovolochnyye soprotivleniya (Permanent Non-Wire Resistors) Moscow, Gosenergoizdat, 1959. 163 p. 7,000 copies printed.

Ed.: V.M. Zhestyanikov; Tech. Ed.: O.S. Zhitnikova.

PURPOSE: This is a manual for personnel of the radio-engineering industry. It may also be used by students of radio-engineering schools.

COVERAGE: The manual discusses different types of fixed non-wire resistors, their classification and characteristics, and industrial processes used in manufacturing and testing such resistors. The authors thank N.D. Gorbunov, B.A. Bochkarev, N.P. Bogoroditskiy, V.V. Pasynkov, Ye.A. Yevseyev, and A.I. Postnov. There are 113 references: 66 Soviet (3 of which are translations) 35 English, 6 German, 4 French, and 2 Polish.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Card 1/4

S/112/59/000/015/061/068
A052/A002

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotekhnika, 1959, No. 15, p. 233, # 32603

AUTHOR: Malyshev, A.A.

TITLE: An Analysis of the Time Course of the Exiton Photoeffect

PERIODICAL: Tr. Taganrogsk. radiotekhn. in-ta, 1957, 3, No. 2, pp. 117-127

TEXT: Bibliographic entry.

Card 1/1

MALYSHEV, A.A., inzh.

Production of refined glucose. Trudy TSNIIKPP no.3:99-104 '59.
(MIRA 13:9)

(Glucose)

GONCHAR, L.G.; KOROTKOV, L.I.; MALYSHEV, A.A.; SUKHORUKOV, A.R.; TYRICHEV, A.G.

Efficiency of engine exhaust braking of a motor vehicle. Avt. prom. 31 no.6:4-6 Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Khar'kovskiy avtomobil'no-dorozhnyy institut i Kremenchugskiy avtozavod.

MALYSHEV, A.; SHUSTOV, A.; YUDOV, V.

Organizing technical assistance for motor vehicles on highways.
Avt. transp. 41 no.5:23-24 My '63. (MIRA 16:10)

(Motor vehicles--Maintenance and repair)

MALYSHEV, A.

Automotive transportation in Bulgaria. Avt.transp. 40 no.10: 59-60 O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

(Bulgaria--Transportation, Automotive)

ZYAZEV, V.; KAMENSKAYA, A.; MALYSHEV, A.; SHUSTOV, A.

Using the system of closed circuits in organizing interurban freight haulage. Avt. transp. 38 no.9:11-14 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Transportation, Automotive)

MAKSIMOV, A., inzh.; MALYSHEV, A., kand. ekon. nauk.

Investigating freight flow through Rostov highway junction. Avt. transp. 36 no.11:10-14 N '58. (MIRA 11:11)
(Rostov Province--Transportation, Automotive)

MALYSHEV, A

ZYAZEV, V.; MALYSHEV, A.; SHUSTOV, A.

Develop and improve intercity freight haulage by means of small shipments. Avt. transp. 35 no.5:10-13 My '57. (MLRA 10:6)
(Transportation, Automotive)

MALYSHEV, A.; SHNOL', L.

Mixing machine for road repair work. Avt. dor. 20 no.2:27 F '57.
(Germany, West--Road machinery) (MLRA 10:4)

MALYSHEV, A.

Changes in the design of IaAZ-210 automobiles. Avt.transp.32 no.10: 24-26 O '54. (MLRA 7:12)

1. Glavnyy konstruktor Yaroslavskogo avtozavoda.
(Automobiles--Design and construction)

MAL'SHENKOV, A.

MASLENNIKOV, A. (Ivanovo); MALYSHENKOV, A. (Leningrad); BUKHTALOVSKIY, G. (Krasnodar); KOVALEV[illegible]; NENASHEV, S. (Novosibirsk).

Weekdays of volunteer brigades. Pozh. delo 3 no.7:13 Jl '57.
(Fire prevention) (MLRA 10:8)

POPOVA, M.N.; MALYSHENKO, V.A.

Apparatus for the direct electrolytic polishing and etching of microsections on parts. Zav.lab. 26 no.3:367-368 '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Electrolytic polishing) (Steel--Metallography)

ULYBIN, S. A.; MALYSHENKO, S. P.

"Influence of gravitational effects on the density of substances near the critical point."

report submitted for 3rd Symp on Thermophysical Properties, Purdue Univ, 22-25 Mar 65.

ULYBIN, S. A.; MALYSHENKO, S. P.

"Influence of gravitational effects on the density of substances near the critical point."

paper accepted for presentation at 3rd Symp on Thermophysical Properties, Lafayette, Ind, 22-26 Mar 65.

Inst of High Temperatures, Moscow Power Inst, Krasnoksarmennya 14, Moscow E-250.

ULYBIN, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALYSHENKO, S.P., inzh.

Effect of the hydrostatic effect on the measurement of the density of the supercritical region of the parameters of state. Teploenergetika 12 no.6:70-72 Je '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

ULYBIN, S.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; MALYSHENKO, S.P., inzh.

Calculation of the effect of the hydrostatic factor on the measurement of the density of substances near the critical point. Teploenergetika 12 no.3:59-61 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

ULYBIN, S.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALYSHENKO, S.P., inzh.

Distribution of the density of materials along the container's height near the critical point. Teploenergetika 12 no.1:78-81 Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Moskovskiy energeticheskiy institut.

MALYSHENKO, S.M., mekhanik.

In a few words. Metallurg no.10:39 O '56. (MLRA 9:11)

1. Martenovskiy tsekh metallurgicheskogo zavoda imeni Frunze.
(Frunze--Open-hearth furnaces)

USPENSKIY, V.N., glav. red.; TER-ARUTYUNYANTS, G.O., zam. glav. red.; AYR-BADAMYAN, Ya.A., red.; BOGORAD, D.I., red.; KAPLAN, L.Z., inzh., red.; MALYSHENKO, O.A., red.; MEZENTSEV, I.V., red.; BONDARENKO, [illegible].I., red.; NELYUBIN, K.P., red.; OREKHOV, V.N., red.; POGREBOV, S.N., red.; SLIVAK, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk, red.; STANISLAVSKIY, A.I., red.; SLUTSKIY, G.M., red.; SOLOFNENKO, P.A., red.

[Transportation and engineering facilities of cities; an aid to designers] Transport i inzhenernoe oborudovanie gorodov; v pomoshch' proektirovshchiku. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1964. 100 p. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Ukrainskiy gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya gorodov. 2. Gosstroy USSR (for Kaplan, Orekhov). 3. Gosstroy USSR (for Pogrebov). 4. Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut (for Slivak). 5. Kiyevskiy Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya gorodov (for Uspenskiy, Ter-Arutyunyants, Malyshenko, Mezentsev, Bondarenko). 6. Leningradskiy Gosudarstvennyy institut proyektirovaniya gorodov (for Nelyubin). 7. TSentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut po gradostroitel'stvu, Moskva (for Solofnenko). 8. Kiyevskoye upravleniye po proyektirovaniyu zhilishchno-grazhdanskogo i kommunal'nogo stroitel'stva (for Slutskiy).

PA 1/50T101

MALYSHENKO, N.

USSR/Radio - Radio, Training
Radio, Stations

Sep 49

"The Urozhay Radio Station," N. Malyshenko, Rostov-on-Don, 1 p

"Radio" No 9

The radio station (transceiver station) proved itself in operation in the fields of Rostov Oblast. Rostov Oblast Agr Adm conducted a seminar for radio technicians and dispatchers in servicing the Urozhay transceiver. These radio engineers, in turn, conducted 3- to 5-day seminars for members of the tractor brigades.

1/50T101

L 25830-66 EWT(1)/EEC(k)-2/T/EWA(h) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6015151 SOURCE CODE: UR/0142/66/009/002/0241/0243

AUTHOR: Tsarenko, V. T.; Malyshenko, L. Ye.

ORG: none

TITLE: The use of semiconductor diodes in uhf energy modulation in the 10-cm range

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ABSTRACT: The results obtained with commercial-type D403 semiconductor diodes in modulating uhf energy in the 10-cm range are discussed. In the case of modulation with direct diode switching during the transmission period, negative characteristics are observed, i.e., low controlled attenuation (not exceeding 7 db per diode) with considerable losses (2—3 db) and a voltage standing wave ratio reaching 2. A modulator based on a twin T-junction waveguide, in which no resonant state of diodes is required, is also investigated. It was found that the modulation of the uhf energy is associated not with the reflection of energy but with its absorption. The modulator systems considered can be used as smooth electrically controlled atenuators in automatic control systems. Orig. art. has: 3 figures. [JR]

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PURPOSE: This collection of articles is intended for scientific personnel, engineers, technicians, sovnarkhoz workers, and planning organizations.

COVERAGE: The articles deal with problems in technology and techniques in the manufacture of engines, hydraulic turbines, diesel locomotives, tractors, combines, electrical machinery, etc. Considerable attention is given to the following: the development of various types of equipment used for automation in the coal industry; equipment development for the production and use of rectifiers; the development of new accessories for measuring and controlling heat-engineering parameters; and the introduction of advanced methods into founding and die forging. No personalities are mentioned. References accompany some of the articles. There are 20 references: 16 Soviet, 2 German, 1 French, and 1 English.

Problems of Machine Building (Cont.) SOV/5293